

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; mild temperature; gentle variable winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 58; lowest, 50.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 68—DAILY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1922.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS
WITHIN 200 MILES
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

KEMALISTS TAKE OVER CONSTANTINOPLE RULE AND ORDER ALLIES OUT

DEMAND REJECTED

High Commissioners
Say They Will Keep
Forces of the Pow-
ers in Capital.

TURKS KILLED IN RIOTS

American and Allied Sail-
ors Forbidden to Land
Without Permission.

FEAR GENERAL MASSACRE

Return of Turkish Railways in
Europe and Asia Is De-
manded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5 (Associated Press).—The Nationalist Government is in control of Constantinople. Rafet Pasha is the new Governor, and Hamid Bey the representative of the Ankara Government, has ordered the allied troops out. In a note to the Entente he demands evacuation of the allied forces. An allied council to-night categorically refused to evacuate the city.

In additional notes handed by Hamid Bey to the allied Commissioners to-night the landing of allied or American sailors from the warships will not be permitted unless by special permission of the Ankara Government.

The first note deals with the visit to Kemalist ports of eight allied and American warships and declares that the port authorities have been instructed not to permit a landing. In accordance with maritime laws the Turks require that these vessels salute the Turkish flag.

The other note sets up a claim for the immediate handing over to the Ankara Government of the Turkish railways in Europe and Asia which are under temporary allied control.

The Turks have torn up the Mudania armistice convention and their troops are advancing into the Chankay area occupied by the British and other neutral zones. The Kemalists have set up an administration at Berjass.

A note presented by Hamid Bey to the allied Commissioners says: "After the abolition of the old regime the Turkish population of Constantinople spontaneously and enthusiastically proclaimed its union with the great national assembly of Turkey."

"Orders have been transmitted to take all necessary dispositions for the establishment of the civil administration of the great national assembly of Turkey. Interrupted military occupation of Constantinople, therefore, not only is useless but impossible."

Guards Coming From Ankara.

"The great national assembly of Turkey has no intention to overstep the military bounds fixed by the Mudania convention. It deems it necessary to point out that a certain number of gendarmes must be sent from Ankara for the maintenance of order as already arranged for in Thrace."

"We hope the allied Powers will accept favorably this demand."

According to the terms of the Mudania armistice agreement the Ankara Government was to withdraw all Turkish troops from the zone of allied occupation and new neutral zones in the Chankay and Imdid areas were to be created. The Turks agreed to respect the neutral zones until the Allies withdrew. The Ankara Government bound itself not to transport troops into Thrace or to raise an army there until peace had been ratified.

Rafet Pasha sprang the news of the change in Government in a dramatic manner on the allied Generals. The Generals had summoned Rafet to discuss the question of the admission of Kemalist gendarmes to the Gallipoli and Chankay zones. At the termination of the discussion, Rafet, as by way of an afterthought, broke the startling news thus:

"I must inform your Excellency that since now the Constantinople Government no longer exists, and I have assumed the Government."

Fear Massacre.
In the fear of possible untoward events the Allied High Commissioners have telegraphed their respective Governments for instructions. The consideration of the Christian population is beyond question. Frequently there is to be heard the statement: "The Turks will massacre the Christians."

The Sultan's Ministry resigned Saturday evening and Rafet Pasha assumed power. He issued a manifesto to-day which declared that from noon on November 4 the administration of the Great National Assembly of Turkey is established in Constantinople.

The manifesto announced that the Sultan's position has been clearly defined by the decision of the National Assembly and that the rights of citizens are absolutely safeguarded by the laws of the great National Assembly of Turkey. In celebration of the change in Government masses of excited Turks have been engaged in disorders.

Continued on Page Five.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurant.
Advertising will be found on Page Six.

EX-KAISER MARRIES PRINCESS HERMINE

Guests Pay Homage to 'Queen
of Prussia and German
Empress.'

ALL SWORN TO SECRECY

Wedding Sermon, Censored by
William, Contains Eulogy
of Late Kaiserin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
DOORNS, Holland, Nov. 5.—Princess Hermine of Reuss to-day became the bride of William Hohenzollern, former German Emperor, at Doorn House, the place of exile of the one time "All Highest." She will be remembered for having baffled all the intrigues of German monarchists and in having led William, despite an almost universal opposition in Germany, to the altar.

There were two ceremonies, one civil, held in the lodge; the other, religious, in the chateau.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the ex-Kaiser's twenty guests, followed by the Doorn House personnel, including Dutch police, congratulated the new wearer of the titles, "German Emperor" and "Queen of Prussia," which was done in accordance with the ex-Kaiser's orders.

While the ceremonies, civil and religious, were carried out in the strictest secrecy, THE NEW YORK HERALD obtained from an eyewitness a reliable account of what took place in the lodge and in the main hall of Doorn House, which events some day may be of much political importance involving questions pertaining to estates and even perhaps to dynastic succession. The guests were sworn to secrecy and were under Prussian military surveillance until they left either for dinner at Amerongen or to their homes.

Signs as "Wilhelm II."

The ceremonies began at 11 o'clock, when in the presence of lawyers the bride signed the marriage contract as "Hermine, Reuss," and the bridegroom as "Wilhelm II." Fifteen minutes later, with the skies overcast and a drizzle that did not suggest a cloudless future, Burgomaster Schimmelpenninck, in a room in the lodge building, read the formal Dutch marriage ritual. The ex-Kaiser instead of replying "yes" merely bowed, but Hermine proclaimed her willingness to accept the ex-Kaiser as her master loudly and proudly.

There were only six witnesses present at the civil ceremony, including Count von Moltke and Hermine's sister, the Princess of Stolberg-Rossla. These made the fifty year journey from Doorn House to the lodge building in closed automobiles. No rings were exchanged in the civil ceremony and the ex-Kaiser requested that no congratulations be offered until the religious ceremony had been completed.

By the time the ex-Kaiser and his bride arrived in the main hall all the guests had assembled. It was a veritable blaze of color. There were profuse decorations in name, red, cyclamen, roses and ferns. The army guests wore their colorful uniforms.

Wilhelm Wears Decorations.
All stood as the couple, with heads erect but nervous, walked to the bench before the altar where Chaplain Vogel greeted them. The ex-Kaiser was attired in a field gray uniform of a General of Hussars. His breast was adorned with decorations including the Iron Cross, the Order of the Hohenzollern for Merit, and the Order of the Black Eagle, also worn conspicuously by the Crown Prince and his brother, Prince Eitel.

Spiked helmets were abundant. The civilian guests wore frock coats but not two of them had the same color neckwear. Princess Hermine wore a gown of mauve silk and velvet, trimmed with white fur, and a black hat reminiscent of a Gainsborough portrait. She carried a fan of white and gray ostrich plumes. Contrary to the custom of royal weddings she carried a bouquet of mauve orchids and white carnations and a gilt edged Testament, but of chief interest were the huge drooping catkins of emeralds which have been in the family for centuries.

The Crown Prince was in the uniform of the Death Head Hussars, while Prince Eitel wore a simple gray field uniform of an infantry regiment, with broad red stripes on his trousers. The bride's sister, Princess Stolberg, wore a white and green satin dress with a suggestion of decollete, although the ex-Kaiser had

Continued on Page Five.

**Chicago High School Girls Asked
to Vow to Wed Only Eugenic Men**
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Teachers of Chicago high school girls will begin to-morrow to formulate the plan whereby Superintendent Peter A. Mortenson hopes to obtain a pledge from each girl that she will not marry until a eugenics certificate proves her prospective husband has led a clean life.

Continued on Page Five.

To the Voters of New York

You have had the arguments on both sides set clearly before you in the campaign just closed. You are the judges of the merits of these arguments.

If the statements of Governor Miller concerning the achievements of his administration will stand the acid test; if they cannot be discounted or disputed in fairness; if they hold against any and all assaults on them, then you must conclude and acknowledge that he has shown rare ability in his conduct of the State's business; that he has demonstrated that he is a great leader and a great business executive.

The arguments and statements of Al Smith would have the same fair consideration. They differ widely from those of Governor Miller. It is for you to decide if they are as convincing as the arguments of Governor Miller; if they carry the same weight as the arguments of Governor Miller; if they check up as soundly as the arguments of Governor Miller.

This is a piece of work that in all honesty you must do seriously, do thoughtfully, do thoroughly. To pass it over without digging into the facts, to pass it over with indifference is to write yourselves down as indifferent to the interests of your State, is to write yourselves down as unwilling to carry and to perform the simple, plain responsibilities of citizenship, and clearly the man who isn't willing to do this isn't entitled to the privileges of citizenship.

Citizenship in a democracy, citizenship in this country is a great endowment which carries with it a sacred responsibility. Make no mistake about this.

While the big issue in this campaign is Miller against Smith, the heart and soul of the issue is business against politics, or to put it in another way the issue is, shall the business of the great State of New York, now involving the expenditure of a hundred and forty millions of dollars a year, be handled in a business way or be handled in a political way; shall it be handled by a business man or by a man born and bred and wedded to politics?

And there is another very big matter involved in this election. It is this: If Miller with his matchless record as an executive, his matchless record as a business Governor, his matchless record in cutting expenses and in cutting taxes, his matchless record in efficiency, is turned down to-morrow by you, the voters of New York, you will at the same time serve notice on the able men of the State—the sound, clear headed business men of the State—that you do not want and do not propose to have them in the public service, do not want them in the management of the State's business, that you are content to have these affairs managed and handled by politicians with the inevitable graft and leakage attaching to such handling.

So this election goes further, very much further than the mere choice between Miller and Smith—between Al Smith, the acceptable Governor as Governors go, and Nathan L. Miller, the very great Governor.

If, then, Miller should be defeated at your hands to-morrow what incentive will there be for men of ability, men of brains and leadership and honesty and courage to have anything to do with politics in this State?

FRANK A. MUNSEY

FEAR FOR LIFE SENT KAISER INTO EXILE

Sir Basil Thomson Says Em-
peror Was Senseless From
Fright.

GENERAL STAFF'S TOOL

Lecturer Avers Ludendorff
Threatened to Seize Govern-
ment From Wilhelm.

Before August 4, 1914, the German Kaiser decreed that his armies must not invade Belgium. Erich von Ludendorff and the entire General Staff told Wilhelm that there was no way to France but through Belgium. Again the Kaiser said there must be no invasion of Belgium. The General Staff departed only to return with the military order that was to send the German ranks into the little country.

"Sign this order or the General Staff will consider it its duty to take over the protectorate of the Fatherland," said the officers.

"Sign this order or the General Staff will consider it its duty to take over the protectorate of the Fatherland," said the officers.

"We shall not lose until every German has died," replied the Kaiser.

"But it is my duty, sir," went on Von Buelow. "to inform you that there is a revolution in Berlin."

"Then I, personally, shall lead the army to Berlin," cried Wilhelm, leaving his chair.

"It is my duty, sir," persisted Von Buelow. "to tell you that your life would not be safe among your soldiers."

Continued on Page Six.

The Letters of Franklin K. Lane SAYS FEROCIOUS TALK MADE WILSON PACIFIC

Lane Letter Describes Burleson, Who Had Opposed
Stiff Action in the Lusitania Case, Suddenly
Becoming Belligerent Over Demands on
Germany in Peace Note.

THE NEW YORK HERALD publishes herewith another installment of the letters and diaries written by Franklin K. Lane while Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Wilson. These letters form a highly valuable contribution to history. They will appear in THE NEW YORK HERALD every day until the series is completed.

FIFTH INSTALLMENT.
(Copyright 1922 by Anne W. Lane.)

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1918.

The whole war situation seems to be so big that it overwhelms the minds of men. . . . But we are grinding on and going surely in the right way. Not everything has been done that could be done, but we are getting our step. This thing will be longer than we thought. But as the President says, it is our job—our job is cut out for us, and we are going to see it through. Russia has taught us what happens to a nation that is not self-respecting. We are hard at work, every one of us, big and little. The nation never was as united, and while we do not realize just what war is, yet we will realize it more from day to day and harder will our fiber grow.

Winning the War.

WASHINGTON, September 12, 1918.
Everything goes happily here these days, because we are winning the war, and the future of the world will soon be in the hands of a man who not so long ago was a school teacher. A great world this is, isn't it? And the greatest romance is not even the fact that Woodrow Wilson is its master, but the advance of the Czech-Slavians across 5,000 miles of Russian Asia—an army on foreign territory, without a government, holding not a foot of land, who are recognized as a nation! This stirs my imagination as I think nothing in the war has since Albert of Belgium stood fast at Liege.

The President Disturbed.

October 23, 1918.
Yesterday we had a Cabinet meeting. All were present. The President was manifestly disturbed. For some weeks we have spent our time at Cabinet meetings largely in telling stories. Even at the meeting of a week ago, the day on which the President sent his reply to Germany—his second note of the peace series—we were given no view of the note which was already in Lansing's hands and was emitted at 4 o'clock; and had no talk upon it, other than some outline given offhand by the President to one of the Cabinet who referred to it before the meeting; and for three-quarters of an hour told stories on the damned foot.

This was the note which gave great joy to the people of any yet written, because it was virile and vibrant with determination to put militaryism out of the world. As he sat down at the table the President said that Senator Ashurst had been to see him to represent the bewildered state of mind existing in the Senate. They were afraid that he would take Germany's words at their face value.

"I said to the Senator," said the President, "do they think I am a damned fool?" . . . Yet Senator Kellogg says that Ashurst told the

Continued on Page Sixteen.

COURT TO END TRADE DISPUTES OF WORLD

Long Delays and Expense to
Be Saved by Economic
Adjustments.

TO ARBITRATE QUESTIONS

A. C. Bedford Announces U. S.
Members and Tels of Suc-
cess After Two Years.

A. C. Bedford, chairman of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce, announced yesterday that the chamber has perfected plans for the establishment of a court of arbitration for the settlement and adjustment of international commercial disputes. The court is the result of two years of careful study and is to be independent of all agencies established by Governments.

Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, has been selected as chairman of the American group on the court. His associates will be:

Newton D. Baker, president of Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland and formerly Secretary of War.
Irving T. Bush, president of Bush Terminal Company, New York.

R. Goodwin Rhett, president of People's National Bank, Charleston, S. C.
Henry M. Robinson, president of First National Bank, Los Angeles.

M. J. Sanders, manager of International Mercantile Marine, New Orleans.
Frederick S. Snyder, president of Chamber of Commerce of Boston.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., Chicago.
Edgar Carleton of International General Electric Company, Paris, France.

Administration of the court will be directed from the headquarters of the International Chamber, 35 Rue Jean Goussier, Paris.

M. Philip von Hemert, president of the Dutch Chamber of Commerce in Paris and chairman of the special committee that drafted the rules of procedure for the court, will serve as president of its executive committee.

Mr. Carleton of the American group will serve as one of the vice-presidents of its executive committee.

Similar groups of representative business men have been named by the following countries represented in the International Chamber of Commerce: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Rumania, France, Great Britain, Greece,

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Four.

MILLER WARNS BANTON HE WILL ACT IF VOTE FRAUDS ARE IGNORED

INDIFFERENCE MARKS MOST OF ELECTIONS

Republican Record Fails to
Arouse Enthusiasm in Con-
gress Races.

NO GREAT DIFFERENCES

Lack of Program Balks Demo-
cratic Opportunity—Issues
Are Local.

BY LOUIS SEIBOLD.

The most impressive feature of the political contests to be settled on Tuesday is the indifference of voters generally to the appeals and pledges of the two major parties. The next most important feature is the lack of popular enthusiasm for the recent records of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

The chief interest of voters in most of the contests for the control of thirty-two State governments, the selection of thirty-five United States Senators and 435 members of the House of Representatives has been centered on individuals and one or two so-called issues of dubious political value or mainly of local importance.

In the campaign now closing there has been no broad or uniform issue to mark any real difference between the Republican and Democratic parties. The attitude of voters has completely justified the conclusion of political students that citizens throughout the country are dissatisfied with the record of the Republican Administration and completely disappointed over the failure of the Democrats to propose a program calculated to remove the fundamental causes for popular complaint.

The non-existence of an independent agency through which popular protests may be made against both parties is unquestionably responsible for the failure of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 voters throughout the country to qualify for participation in the pending contests. Political leaders naturally attach much importance and serious concern to the depreciation of the registration in some of the most important States, such as Pennsylvania amounted to 408,000, in New York 183,000, in Ohio 160,000, in Missouri 100,000, in Michigan 120,000, with a proportionate falling off elsewhere.

The leaders of both political parties are not only prepared but expect many surprises in the contests for State offices in some of the most important States, as also in the struggle for the control of Congress. Despite their grossly extravagant claims of the moment private admissions of leaders everywhere reflect an unprecedented degree of uncertainty over results, both national and State. These leaders admit the probability of a very large "protest vote," mainly directed against the Republican party, but applying to the inadequacies of the Democratic program.

In no two sections of the country will there be any marked similarity between either the reasons for or agencies through which aggrieved citizens will express their disapproval of one or both parties.

In several Western States, including Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and Missouri, a radical movement provoked by the discontent of farmers and certain radical labor groups is causing the Republican managers much anxiety, encouraging their Democratic opponents and inspiring agitation for the ultimate creation of a new party with a program midway between the extreme radical and standpat reactionism.

The Socialist Vote.
In some of the Eastern States, including New York and New Jersey, and in fact, in the larger centers of the country, popular discontent of existing conditions is naturally encouraging the followers of Socialism. Appreciating this state of mind, the Democratic organizations in New York are making an open bid for the Socialist support, which in the five boroughs of the city is somewhere around 150,000 and throughout the State a quarter of a million.

It is significant that the Socialist party and its allies have nominally a large number of candidates for Congress and State legislatures than at any time in the history of the country.

The District Attorney formerly tried in this communication of extensions that "considerable publicity had been given to a misunderstanding between Deputy Attorney-General Gilbert and me," and that he was now writing to the Governor to explain that he "did not want to see invalid indictments found, but on the other hand, I do wish to prosecute to the limit of ability those who strike at the foundation of republican institutions." And he remarked that he had suggested to Deputy Attorney-General Gilbert that if he were to be removed by the Governor Gilbert could go ahead with the December Grand Jury.

The Governor's Letter.
This was the letter which Gov. Miller brushed aside and which called for a rebuke, warning and prediction of singular clearness. Here is the Governor's letter in full:

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
November 5, 1922.
HON. JOSEPH L. HARRISON,
District Attorney of New York Co.,
Criminal Courts Bldg.,
New York City.

Your letter of November 2 has just been brought to my attention. I do not wonder that you felt called upon to make an explanation of your attitude toward the prosecution of crimes against the electoral franchise. Frankly, your explanation does not satisfy me.

The important thing is to prevent crimes, and not merely to prosecute them after their commission. This was well illustrated last April when I secured for you additional terms

SHOWS EVIDENCE

Governor Says Prose-
cutor Who Winks at
Crimes Will An-
swer to Him.

HITS 'COMPLAISANCE'

Says No Excuse Can Cover
Failure to Safeguard
Purity of Polls.

AFTER MEN HIGHER UP

Criticizes District Attorney
for Encouraging Fraud
by Not Acting.

With positive evidence of election frauds planned by the wholesale, and plainly distrustful of District Attorney Banton's attitude toward the prevention of these projected frauds, Gov. Miller sent a letter to Mr. Banton yesterday which warns him to attack the problem in the right spirit and with the machinery of the law at his disposal or be prepared to deal with Nathan L. Miller.

In one of the most candid communications on record the Governor informs District Attorney Banton that his explanation of why election fraud evidence had not been acted upon is unsatisfactory; that Banton has shown complaisance toward the most serious crimes that can be committed; that his attitude is an intimation to prospective criminals that they had nothing to fear, and that Banton's first duty (not performed, to the Governor's mind) is to prevent crime rather than punish it.

In language barely veiled the Governor informs the District Attorney that he desires to give him the chance to do his duty by all the parties and all the candidates, but that if the duty is neglected Banton need not doubt that the full power of the State will be used to remedy the neglect and to prosecute any one, high or low, guilty of complicity in a crime against suffrage.

Must Get Men Higher Up.
Heretofore, the Governor informs the District Attorney in the most direct terms, there have been too many threatening words before election in relation to the duty of public officials and only forgetfulness and complaisance after election. This time, he assures Banton, it will not be the underlings, but the men higher up, that he will seek to put in Sing Sing. Even if defeated Gov. Miller will have about two months to serve.

He directly charges Banton with having adopted an attitude which may have given encouragement to law breakers, and he points down hard on the point that the result of the election will have no effect whatever upon him, as Governor of the State, in the way of relaxing effort to put offenders against the suffrage in prison. He closes a remarkable document with this plain warning:

"If necessary I will see that adequate and competent machinery is set up so that the courts may deal effectively with those who commit crimes. Public officers who either wink at, condone or assist in violations of the law will answer to me."

The Governor wrote this letter yesterday afternoon in his apartment at the Hotel Gotham soon before he left for Albany. He wrote it in reply to a letter from Banton which was dated November 2 and which set forth, in detail, the District Attorney's new familiar reasons why the Grand Jury room was not opened by him for the examination of election fraud evidence which Deputy Attorney-General Gilbert urgently desired to present. Mr. Banton wrote that the regular Grand Jury had voted to adjourn and that the Attorney-General had no basis and that the Attorney-General of the State did not, in any case, have the legal right to appear before the Grand Jury in this country.

The District Attorney formerly tried in this communication of extensions that "considerable publicity had been given to a misunderstanding between Deputy Attorney-General Gilbert and me," and that he was now writing to the Governor to explain that he "did not want to see invalid indictments found, but on the other hand, I do wish to prosecute to the limit of ability those who strike at the foundation of republican institutions." And he remarked that he had suggested to Deputy Attorney-General Gilbert that if he were to be removed by the Governor Gilbert could go ahead with the December Grand Jury.

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